

Wisconsin Continues to Gain, but Crisis Not Yet Passed; Martial Law Proclaimed in Indiana Steel Towns

Submarine Rams Liner In Hell Gate

U. S. Submersible O-7
Tears Hole in Bow of
Sound Steamer Lexington;
No Serious Damage

250 Passengers
Aboard; No Panic

Half Dozen Sailors Thrown
Into Water by Impact,
but All Are Rescued

The steamer Lexington, of the Colonial Line, steaming through Hell Gate last night at dusk was rammed by the United States submarine O-7. The submarine, running awash, tore a 12-foot hole in the port bow of the Sound Steamer, about six feet from the stem.

As the two vessels fell apart it was seen that neither was seriously damaged. Both made the Astoria shore and tied up. There was no panic among the passengers of the Lexington, who numbered about 250.

Several passengers had clustered at the rail as the Lexington entered the passage between Mill Rock and Hallett's Point to watch the submarine slipping southward through the shadows on the west shore of the river. The Lexington was hugging the east shore. Almost the entire width of the channel was between the two boats.

No fear of collision troubled the minds of the watching passengers. So remote was the possibility that not even the single warning blast of the whistle signifying that the boats would pass one another on the port side was sounded.

Something Wrong With Gear

Suddenly the O-7 swung sharply to port. According to Robert Smith, of New Bedford, a second class ship's carpenter in the navy, and P. J. Donohue, of Brooklyn, second class boat-swain, who were passengers on the Lexington, the submarine acted as though something had gone wrong with its steering gear.

One of those hauled aboard the submarine was Ensign James H. Joyce, of Dorchester, Mass. It was found that his right shoulder was dislocated and when the fireboat Cornelius W. Lawrence, which had put out from its pier at ninety-ninth Street at sound of the shrieking whistles, got within half of the O-7, that craft's commander asked if the firemen could get Ensign Joyce to a hospital.

Lieutenant Arthur Rooney, who was in command of the fireboat, yelled back that if they couldn't nobody could. The striding currents and fierce chop made it impossible to lay the boats alongside. An attempt to get the fireboat to the O-7, that craft's commander asked if the firemen could get Ensign Joyce to a hospital.

On one side sailors flung themselves on the plank and wrestled with it to hold it against the rise and fall of their own ship. On the other side firemen did the same. In a moment of comparative calm two sailors who held Ensign Joyce between them ventured out on the plank. Firemen inched out from their boat and met them.

The injured officer was passed from man to man until he had made the perilous passage of the plank in safety. Then a tug was sent out to tow the O-7 to shore, the Cornelius W. Lawrence tooted farewell and started at top speed for Reception Hospital at Seventieth Street and the East River. There Ensign Joyce was transferred to Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

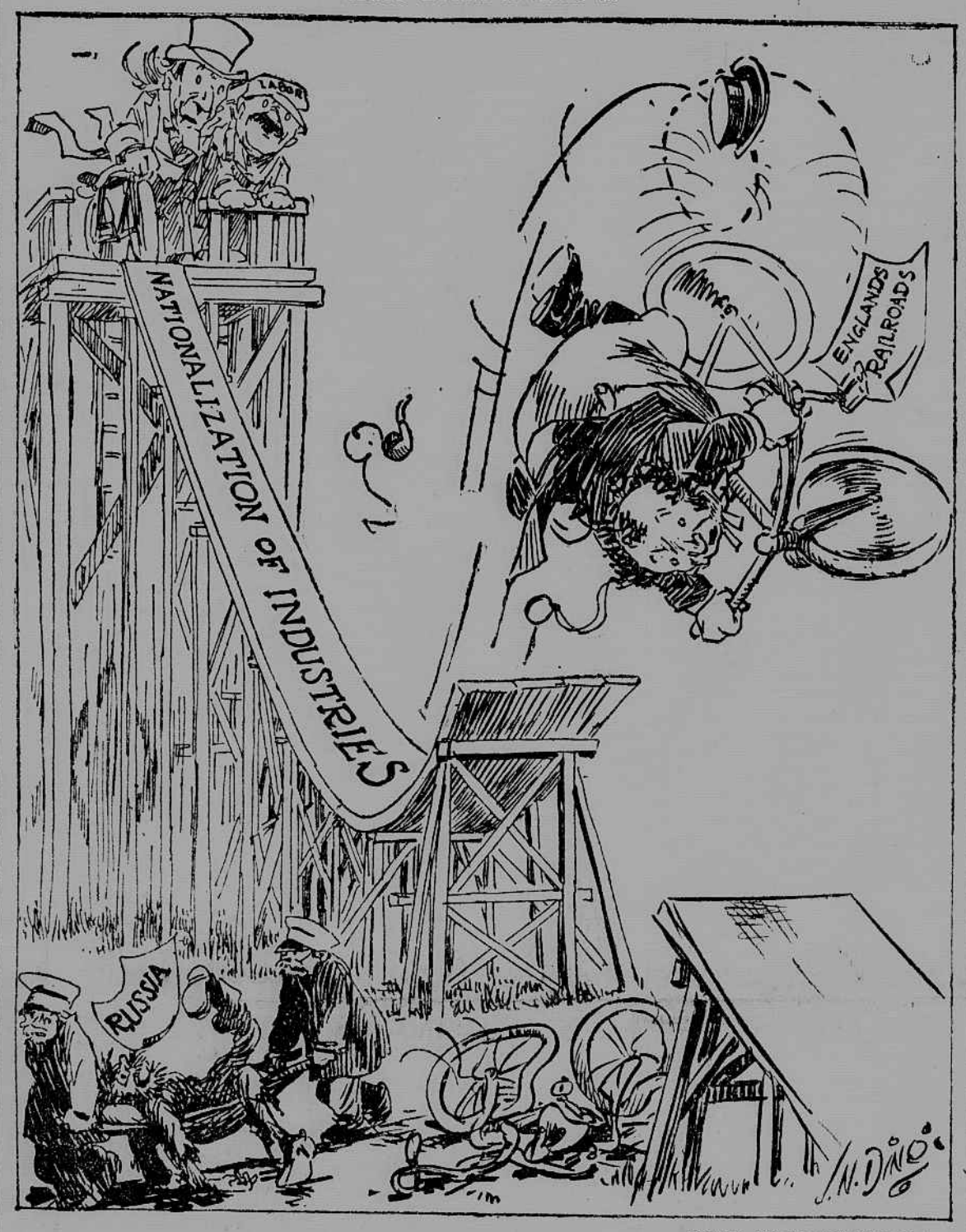
Unwieldy car float of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was coming boisterously downstream in the turbulent waters and the Lexington steered even further in toward the Astoria shore to avoid it. The bulk of the car float cut off for a moment the view of the submarine. It showed up suddenly astern of the float and holding straight for the Lexington's bow.

The first warning most of the passengers got of the impending collision was a sharp blast of the Lexington's whistle, commanding full speed astern. Such of them as reached the port side of the boat saw the submarine heading straight at an arrow for the Lexington. Several of the submarine's crew were on deck, and seemed as they recovered their balance. The boat's officers could be heard shouting to the passengers to put on life preservers, but not to be in too much of a hurry about it.

The shock was more severe to those who were straddling on the O-7's deck than to those on the Lexington.

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Seems as If It Might Be a Good Idea for Us to Wait and See How Those Who Have Tried It Like It



Shine Ball Ties Sox Into Knots; Reds Win, 5-0

Eller Strikes Out 9 Men
and Allows Only 3 Hits;
Cincinnati Needs One
Game to Take Series

By Grantland Rice

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—After the manner of a mighty python, the great Red pitching staff has coiled itself around the White Sox sluggers, whose crushed remains in the all-embracing folds now have only scant breath left.

To-day in the dazed and bewildered presence of 34,000 South Side rooters, Pat Moran turned loose his fifth pitched ball, and when "Hod" Eller had completed the day's work, Kid Gleason's once great machine was a total loss.

Eller's exhibition in the fifth inning was a masterpiece of enduring mold. The big right-hander not only set the Sox down with three scattered blows, but he also led the attack which ultimately resulted in a 5 to 0 triumph. He had a shine ball working that blinded Sox batters worse than the White Sox of the barren lands blinds the unwary traveler. Such stars as Collins, Jackson and Felsch were blinking in desperation from the opening round, utterly helpless before the uncanny glow which shined in and eluded their big bats.

As a result of this sensational exhibition of pitching prowess the buoyant Reds took the trail home to-night to win the last jewel for their crown before home fans. They are confident now of closing out the series upon their own Red soil, with the uproar of their own people swinging out across the Buckeye hills.

They have already achieved a miracle in beating and outclassing the American League champions in four games out of five, and under the old rules that have governed the series for fourteen years they to-night would be champions of the world, worthy successors to the Red Sox of the East. But their final triumph has only been delayed by one or possibly two games. No club that could produce five such pitchers in five successive games is going to be halted at the rim of victory. No other manager in world series history has ever turned five different pitchers upon a rival club in successive order with such victorious results. These five Red stars have held the Sox to one earned run in forty-five innings, and this lone tally was the result of two fluky blows.

Retires Nine Men in Row

Eller to-day rose high above them all. Starting with the second inning, he turned a trick that stands unequalled in world series pitching when he retired nine men in a row.

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Lipton Seeks 1920 America's Cup Race

Sir Thomas Lipton has again challenged the New York Yacht Club to a race for the America's Cup. The club announced yesterday that the challenge had been received from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club on behalf of Sir Thomas.

The yacht named in the offer is the Shamrock IV. No answer to the challenge has been made, but the America's Cup Committee, which has the America's title, will meet within the next two weeks. It is expected the challenge will be accepted and a contest arranged for 1920.

New York yachtsmen have been awaiting the challenge for many months. Sir Thomas challenged in December, 1918, but the New York yachtsmen, in view of the unsettled conditions due to the war, declined. They suggested that if Sir Thomas cared to renew the challenge later they would accept for a race in 1920.

Members of the New York club say the America's title will probably be defended by the Resolute, which, with the Vanitie, was built by the club in 1914. During the season of 1915 the Resolute won nine races and the Vanitie three of twelve contests in which both were entered.

Yegg's Kit Explodes In Parcel Room

If yeggmen don't take better care of their luggage the Pennsylvania Railroad is likely to make them check their grips and parcels in a special parcel room at the station at Thirty-third Street. It's an expensive station and the company can't afford to take chances with absent-minded safe crackers, said Sam Schultz yesterday. He had charge of the parcel room Sunday evening when some careless yegg's suitcase blew up and practically ruined Sam's uniform. The explosion, which was in the parcel room on the track level of the station, was heard all through the building and was a forcible reminder of the bombs recently discovered in the Postoffice around the corner. It littered the room with bundles and bags, many of them discharging their contents at the shock.

George Spencer and Harry Morton of the Pennsylvania's staff of detectives, discovered one suitcase that was worse mangled than any other. Amid its ruins they found two .38 calibre revolvers, two electric torches, two electric drills, two "can openers" of a temper which would make most safes turn in forty-five minutes, and this lone tally was the result of two fluky blows.

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Mrs. Wanamaker Gets a Bomb; Butler Arrested

Wife of Special Deputy Police Commissioner Opens
Box Sent by Mail and
Finds Powder and Matches

Thirty years ago Ernest Albert Gustave Kurth, then twenty-three years old, came to the United States from Germany, his native land. It wasn't long before he became a footman in the home of James J. Hill, the railroad builder of the Northwest. He remained there eight years. For the next twenty years he was a butler in the household of Robert H. Vanitie, a Spokane housekeeper. A son was born to them during their third year there.

Two years ago their employer died and Kurth obtained a position as butler in the household of Robert H. Vanitie. Mrs. Kurth and their son, now nineteen years old, during that period have been living in a drab third floor, two-room apartment in 210 East Seventieth Street, the boy working in a downtown office.

Several weeks ago, Kurth, taking advantage of Mrs. Wanamaker's absence from Tuxedo Park, the Wanamaker country home, departed to attend to some business of his own. Mrs. Wanamaker came home sooner than was expected, and Mary O'Brien, her maid, was unable to tell her where Kurth was. Kurth came back and when he was rebuffed for his direction grew sullen and accused Mary O'Brien, the maid, of telling tales on him, packed up his clothing and left.

Package Arrives by Mail
It was about a week later—on Saturday, September 27, to be exact—that a small package, strangely heavy, was delivered by the mail man at the Wanamaker country home. It was wrapped in paper that is used exclusively by the Wanamaker department store. The address was simply "Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, Tuxedo Park, N. Y." and this was written on an American Express Company label, partly covered with postage stamps.

Ordinarily Mary O'Brien opens such packages. Mrs. Wanamaker weighed this particular package in her hand reflectively. Then she cut the string and unwrapped it, exposing a tin box bearing the name and trademark of a French perfume. Thereafter Mrs. Wanamaker proceeded with caution. It took her several minutes to remove the lid, which fitted closely, but she never hurried and never relaxed her caution. When the cover came off Mrs. Wanamaker was confronted by a layer of cotton, four inches wide and six long. The box was about an inch deep. Protruding from the cotton were the heads of numerous matches, the sides of the box lid were covered with sandpaper, held in place by adhesive tape. The lid cover was jerked off or

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Gen. Wood, With Army, In Command

Armed With Cannon and
Machine Guns, 1,000
Veterans Take Charge
of Situation at Gary

State Guardsmen
Rule Other Cities

Quick Action Follows
Parade Held in Defiance
of the Authorities

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Central Department of the United States army, to-night took charge of the Indiana steel cities of Gary, Indiana Harbor and East Chicago, with 1,000 overseas veterans of the 4th Division, armed with cannon, machine guns and rifles, and declared martial law in Gary, while Adjutant General Smith with a thousand state troops declared martial law in the other two steel centres. No soldiers' uniforms may be worn in Gary by civilians under the general's order.

No disorder preceded the action of the military to-day, but the troop movements were brought about by a parade without permit of 2,000 strikers from the steel mills in Gary, led by a large number of former soldiers in uniform, and a mass meeting in a Gary park, where speakers demanded the release of strikers arrested after September 22. It came unexpectedly, as there had been comparatively little disorder in any of the cities, but the movement was rapid. No sooner had General Wood arrived than he ordered the strikers to disperse. He ordered the strikers to disperse. He ordered the strikers to disperse.

First Use of U. S. Troops
This was the first action by Federal troops since the steel strike started on September 22. It came unexpectedly, as there had been comparatively little disorder in any of the cities, but the movement was rapid. No sooner had General Wood arrived than he ordered the strikers to disperse. He ordered the strikers to disperse. He ordered the strikers to disperse.

In five hours the regulars at Fort Sheridan had been loaded in trucks and transported to Gary. They were met by a large number of strikers, who were ordered to disperse. The strikers were ordered to disperse. The strikers were ordered to disperse.

The order set forth that all men in the uniform of the United States army in the city would be brought to military headquarters for a time. It was a part of the armed forces of the nation, the order added, he would be placed under the command of the military authorities in the city for duty. If, however, the man was out of the service, the order stated, he would be held "pending further investigation."

This latter provision was taken to mean that discharged soldiers wearing their army uniforms in the city would be held in custody.

The order was made effective immediately. It set forth that strict enforcement of law would prevail, and called upon all citizens to lend their assistance to the military authorities. The functions of the city government, it added, would be suspended, and the city authorities "as much as possible" would be suspended.

Firearms Are Forbidden

All parades and processions were prohibited by the order. It provided further, that no firearms might be carried by any one other than the police, military authorities, troops and members of the city government.

The order was in effect "until further notice."

Prison for Students

Who Hazed Freshman

Victim at Virginia "Tech"

Testifies Paddling With Bed-slat Paralyzed Spine

CHRISTIANSBURG, Va., Oct. 6.—Four students at Virginia Polytechnic Institute were found guilty of assault by a Montgomery county jury to-night because of participation in a hazing episode, and Bernard C. Siegel, a New York one of the number, was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary. John Fox, a freshman, testified that injuries he sustained at the hands of the four, who were sophomores, resulted in paralysis of his spine.

The three other students, Robert E. Ware, George W. Scott, Jr., and Albert G. Copeland, received respectively sentences of one year in jail, thirty days in jail, and \$50 fine.

Fox said Siegel pounded him in the small of the back with a bed slat, and the other three did the same but had not used so much force. Siegel denied using a bed slat, but said he employed a "regular paddle" such as was commonly used by upper classmen in disciplining freshmen.

House Sails for Home

BREST, Oct. 6.—Col. E. M. House sailed for New York to-day on the transport Northern Pacific. Colonel House arrived in Brest this morning from Paris and went on board the transport, which left port shortly afterward.

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Conference On Industry Begins Task

Fifty - seven Delegates
Hear Secretary Wilson's
Keynote Speech Asking
Productivity

Solution Is Work,
Under Just Rules

Members Are Earnest, but
Inclined to Go Slow
and Watch Each Other

By Chester M. Wright
New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—When the National Industrial Conference, called by President Wilson, convened this afternoon in the Hall of Nations of the Pan-American Building it resembled nothing so much as a large pussy-footing party—a gathering of important and responsible men and women side-stepping and jockeying for position, individuals and groups going slowly, watching to see where other individuals and groups were going before moving far.

The only certain thing on the calendar for the reopening of the conference to-morrow morning is the election of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane as permanent chairman.

Secretary of Labor Wilson opened the conference at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon as temporary chairman. He delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the President and outlined views in connection with the industrial situation which are presented, in some measure, at least, to coincide with the views held by the President.

Miners' Leader Not There
There were fifty-seven delegates in the conference when the roll was called. There were four among the women; the women's group and two among the labor group. Lillian D. Wald, of New York, named in place of Carrie Chapman Cattell, of Connecticut, and John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, and Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, California, were the women absent.

A new group was added to the list already announced, this being the railway managers. Their representatives were R. R. Harris, of the Pennsylvania, and Carl R. Gray, of the Great Northern.

At the eleventh hour the various railwaymen's organizations got together and decided to participate in the conference. They accepted President Wilson's suggestion that the four brotherhoods each have a delegate and that the fourteen unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be represented by the federation's delegates.

Much Hesitancy Shown

The conference got under way to a gloomy start. Probably no group ever assembled in American life in which greater power was represented. Certainly no group ever assembled in which a wider variety of power was represented. Yet a careful canvass of members revealed a state of mind without plan, with a good deal of inclination to indulge for a time in the waiting, and with a good deal of wonderment as to what it was all about.

There is general agreement among the delegates that there is something wrong in the country, and that they have been called together to do something about it. They don't know what they are going to do. It is possible that this constitutional state of open-mindedness into which evidence has been poured and out of which conclusions may come.

Secretary Wilson's Keynote

Two sentences from Secretary Wilson's address placed the issue before the conference in keynote form. "The whole world," he said, "is interested in returning to the highest productive efficiency, having due regard to the health, safety and opportunities for rest, recreation and improvement of those who toil. The more productive we are the sooner we will replace the wastage of war, return to normal price levels, and abolish the opportunity for profiteering."

When it comes to the practical accomplishment of what the Secretary has said, there will be points beyond which one section or another will not go. There are concessions which one group or another will refuse to make. To achieve any compromise among the various interests, and on all sides it seems to be a matter for speculation as to whether a workable compromise can be effected.

"It starts well," was the comment of Samuel Gompers, at the conclusion of the day's session, indicating that there is at least hope for results among the labor men. Beyond that simple verdict he would not go.

Does Not Favor Compulsion

There has been much speculation in some quarters as to the possibility of devising some form of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. Any such action in that direction clearly was not in the mind of Secretary Wilson when he delivered his address. There was significance to labor men in the Secretary's assertion that it is not sufficient that "either side to an industrial controversy should be the sole judge of what constituted justice," and that "the means must exist by which

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U. S. Ships Withdrawn From Spalato; Food Supplies Also Removed

ROME, Oct. 6 (By the Associated Press).—Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, in command of the American squadron in the Adriatic, has issued orders for the withdrawal of the American ships from Spalato. American food supplies are being removed from the city.

Admiral Andrews, according to advices received here, has declared to the Italian authorities at Spalato that the United States wishes to remain outside of any complication and that the responsibility rests entirely with Italy. Jugo-Slav reports are that Admiral Andrews has received instructions to the effect that any future attempt against the Spalato-Traun zone would be considered as directed against the United States.

Democrats to Vote Against Amended Pact

Administration to Oppose
Ratification if the Senate
Approves Reservations
That Are Objectionable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Administration Senators to-day served unofficial notice on the Republicans that if amendments or reservations which they do not approve are attached to the peace treaty—a step they are unwilling to admit possible—the Democrats will unite to defeat ratification.

The object of the Democrats, led by Senators Hitchcock and Underwood is not, they insist, to defeat the treaty finally, but to force indefinite delay. The Administration leaders take the position that if the Democrats refuse to ratify, voting "no" on the rollcall, the result would not be the death of the treaty, but merely the failure of the resolution to ratify.

Approval of the treaty would still be pending, they insist, and the next move would be to propose some other form of ratification resolution, leading to a fight that would go on indefinitely until one side or the other gave in.

The Republicans, however, say that according to precedents, treaties which failed to obtain a two-thirds vote when they arrived at the final vote stage, were returned to the President with notification that the treaty was not agreed to. For instance, they point to the vote, on May 5, 1897, on the British arbitration treaty pending at that time. The Senate voted, 43 to 26 in favor of ratifying the treaty. This was a majority, but not a two-thirds vote. Whereupon, with no intermediate action disclosed by the record, the following occurred right after the rollcall is printed:

"So the resolution not having been concurred in by two-thirds of the Senators present, it was resolved that the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty."

Hitchcock Defends Point

Senator Hitchcock's attention was called to this to-night, but he insisted "he was right."

"The Senate can only dispose of a treaty by a two-thirds vote," he declared. "Forty-nine Senators cannot force a reservation on the treaty, nor an amendment which in our opinion destroys it, and then force the ratification of the treaty. Nor does the failure of a ratification resolution to receive a two-thirds vote dispose of the treaty. This treaty will be before the Senate until it is ratified by a two-thirds vote—which will happen if no amendments or unsatisfactory reservations are adopted, or until it is indefinitely postponed by a two-thirds vote."

After predicting that the adoption of reservations was certain, he said the Johnson amendment giving the United States an equal vote with the British Empire in the league assembly was in doubt. Senator Penrose said the "squabble about amendments and reservations is but time-wasting over technicalities, as a reservation will show the world just where the United States stands toward the treaty and the league of nations just as clearly as an amendment would."

A general discussion of the Massachusetts Democratic and Republican conventions, the New Jersey Democratic election and their bearing on the league of nations fight was indulged in at this morning's session.

Senator Hitchcock read into the record a long telegram he had received from the California League to Enforce Peace, declaring that Senator Johnson had been repudiated by his own state, so far as his stand in opposition to the treaty was concerned.

A desire to lift the ban on war-time prohibition is entering vigorous into the treaty fight. It is no love for the liquor dealers and no desire to protect the distillers, so far as can be discovered, which is actuating some Senators and high officials in this debate, but a wish to save for the government that \$400,000,000 of revenue, which could be obtained by permitting the sale of liquor in bond, valued at \$750,000,000.

Senator Penrose, for instance, chairman of the Finance Committee, does not wish to have any further taxes imposed. He and Senator Watson, of Indiana, are taking the position, in discussion of the treaty with their colleagues, that if the treaty can be disposed of by November 1, the war-time prohibition can be ended and the revenue saved.

Again to-day, inquiries were received at the White House. Senator Hitchcock and Senator Pittman were among the callers, the former urging that assurances be given the President that "nothing is anticipated in the treaty controversy that will require the President's attention for the next two or three weeks." Senator Hitchcock, however, expressed the hope that the President would be able to

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Road Is Long To Recovery, Say Doctors

President Has Comfortable
Day, but Danger of
Relapse Still Exists;
Resents Ban on Work

Short Talks With
Daughters Allowed

Zone of Quiet Established
Around White House;
Cure Is Absolute Rest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Continued improvement in the condition of President Wilson was noted to-day in both bulletins issued morning and evening from the White House by the attending physicians.

The statement at 11:35 o'clock this morning read:

"The improvement in the President's condition noted yesterday has continued. He has had a satisfactory night."

The bulletin issued at 10 o'clock to-night said:

"The President had a fairly comfortable day, with a slight improvement. The morning statement was signed by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Mr. Wilson's personal physician, and Drs. E. T. Stitt and Sterling Ruffin, consultants after a conference at the patient's bedside. It was the first bulletin to carry the signatures of all three men, and it was suggested that this means was taken to show complete agreement among the physicians. The night bulletin was signed by Dr. Grayson.

It was officially denied at the White House that thought had been given to the suggestion that Vice President Marshall be formally asked to serve as President during the continuance of Mr. Wilson's illness.

"There is nothing to the report," Secretary Tamm said.

Cabinet Session Explained

Secretary Tamm, in a statement concerning the reasons for the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, said: "Admiral Grayson reported that the President's condition was improving, but suggested that only urgent matters be brought to his attention in order that his rest be made as complete as possible. The President's business in the departments is such that there is little requiring the President's immediate attention."

"Then asked if this statement indicated that the President was likely to be so far improved as to warrant the reference of governmental matters to him, Secretary Tamm replied, 'There are no matters of importance to present to the President.'"

The President awakened this morning greatly refreshed from the night of slight improvement was apparent. Dr. Grayson, in a bulletin, said that official bulletin. Light nourishment continues to be given the patient. Although restive and evincing an anxiousness to get up, the President's functions, Dr. Grayson indicated, the President's progress thus far has not warranted any change from the prescribed diet and quiet necessary for his recovery.

Upon Dr. Grayson's insistence, Mr. Wilson consented to remain in bed all day.

Mrs. Wilson Aids Nurse

Mrs. Wilson continues to be constantly at the bedside of the President and with the trained nurse in attendance is greatly assisting the physicians. Her presence is a great comfort to the President's patients, and she is taken to the White House by the President's daughters, Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson, for brief visits. At intervals Mrs. Wilson reads books to the patient, and she is taken to select subjects that might excite the President.

To minimize any disturbance or noise that might reach the bed chamber, a zone of quiet was established to-day around the White House. Patrolmen were stationed around the White House lot and were taken to stop immediately unnecessary noise from passing automobiles. The management of the Washington Hotel, near the White House, has discontinued the "jazz" music its orchestra has been playing because the sounds reached the President's rooms.

Recovery To Be Slow

White House officials said the statement of improvement had been noted in the President's condition did not mean that those about him believed he would speedily recover. His improvement, it was said, would be a slow process, and the recovery of his strength could only be accomplished by a complete rest. No one at the White House would hazard a guess on how long the President will be compelled to remain away from his desk, although it is pointed out that in an illness of this nature progress is necessarily slow.

Dr. Grayson believes, however, that some progress has been made toward recovery and he thinks it can be maintained. At the same time, however, the President's physicians are not willing to announce that this improvement is such as to preclude a relapse. To prevent a stoppage of the gradual improvement, Dr. Grayson and his associates physicians are to continue a careful watch against any possible change for the worse.

Hitchcock Among Callers

Again to-day, inquiries were received at the White House. Senator Hitchcock and Senator Pittman were among the callers, the former urging that assurances be given the President that "nothing is anticipated in the treaty controversy that will require the President's attention for the next two or three weeks." Senator Hitchcock, however, expressed the hope that the President would be able to

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